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TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.

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☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MAY, 1836.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
20 Friday,	4 59	7 1	*For May, 1836.*
21 Saturday,	4 58	7 2	D. H. M.
22 Sunday,	4 57	7 3	Full 1 2 40 morn.
23 Monday,	4 57	7 3	Last 7 6 8 eve'n.
24 Tuesday,	4 56	7 4	New 15 8 27 morn.
25 Wednesday	4 55	7 5	First 23 12 19 aft'n.
26 Thursday,	4 55	7 5	

From the National Intelligencer.

The Circulating Medium.—We ask the attention of our readers—of the gentlemen in both Houses of Congress especially—to the following extract from a letter written by one of the most intelligent, experienced, and practical men in the city of New York, to a friend now in this city:

"There are indications from every quarter, especially from the West and Southwest, of an increasing derangement in the exchanges. At New Orleans, bills on this city are said to be at 6 per cent. discount. Between this and the Ohio the exchanges are extremely irregular: bills drawn here on Ohio are at 2 1-2 to 3 per cent. discount, and it is said those drawn there on this place are also at a discount, and I think it probable specie will be moving in both directions before many days, as is actually the case now between this city and Savannah. Such an anomalous, confused state of things was, I believe, never known before. Letters from the West say they expect to have to send to the eastward for specie, and transport it by land over the mountains, and at the same time their accustomed supply from New Orleans is cut off, owing to the exhausted state of the Natchez and New Orleans banks, who are in the market themselves, purchasing for their own protection; and this is at a time when the best notes in the city are selling every day at 3 per cent. per month, and one per cent. a day is given for large amounts. This is the effect of political and party influence, by placing the banks in a hostile attitude towards each other.

"The exchanges appear to be running into the utmost confusion and disorder; and before another year, both the State and Federal politicians will be convinced that they had better let banking alone, unless it is their intention to put an end to the system of credit in all its forms. If that be the object, it is in a fair way of accomplishment."

At a date as late as the 22d instant, the same gentleman, in another letter, says:

"Specie is moving between two given points, in opposite directions, at the same time, all over the country. Bills on two given places drawn on each other, are at a discount in both at the same time, of from 3 to 4 per cent. This is the result of political party influence exerted on our banking system. The laws of trade, freed from such influence, would manage things better."

A Meeting of Citizens, described as very large and respectable, was held at the Masonic Hall, in the city of New York, on the evening of the 25th ultimo, "to consider and adopt such measures as might be deemed legitimate and proper, in aid of the patriotic people of Texas, in their struggle to achieve their independence from the tyrannical Government of Mexico." At this meeting Samuel Swartwout presided, assisted by six respectable gentlemen, of different parties, as Vice Presidents, and four others as Secretaries. At this meeting resolutions were adopted expressive of sympathy with the Texians; of a conviction of the justice and righteousness of the Declaration of Independence by their late Convention; and appointing a committee of sixteen gentlemen "to solicit and receive donations for the relief of the citizens of Texas who are suffering from the ruthless warfare of Santa Ana." By a statement made on a subsequent day, we learn that this committee had already received subscriptions to the amount of $100,000.

Similar meetings have been held elsewhere than in New York; and they serve to show a very natural interest in the fate of those citizens of the United States who, having gone to Texas to join in the war against the authorities of Mexico, have fallen victims in part to their ignorance or miscalculation of consequences. If the money subscribed or collected by the influence of these meetings be applied for the relief of sufferers only, in the sense in which this phrase is usually understood, it will be a most humane and laudable employment of the money of those who give it. The condition of the families whose settlements in Texas are broken up, and whose women and children are burnt out of house and home, and driven into starvation or exile by the sorp of this civil war, is deeply to be deplored. Whose can look upon it unmoved, must have a heart of stone; and no where in this country, we are assured, could an appeal in their behalf be made to the liberality of our people in vain.

This is a very different question from that of the interference of the United States, either by the national authority, or by connivance of it, in this war, for the purpose of exasperating it, or continuing it. We grieve at the waste of human life that has already taken place in it, especially of those emigrants of the United States, who were worthy of a better fate: we detest the sanguinary character which it has assumed on the part of the Mexican Government. It must be remembered, however, that we have always deprecated and remonstrated against the invasion of the territories of Mexico by citizens of the United States; chiefly, in addition to the unlawfulness of it, from apprehensions of the probable consequences—apprehensions on our part which have been to fatally realized.

But, so far from taking any exception to contributions by individuals for the relief of the sufferers by the civil war in Texas, we should be quite willing that Congress should appropriate for the personal relief of such of them as have appealed (or may appeal) to the generosity of the United States, a portion of that abundant revenue which our Government knows not how to dispose of. We see practical difficulty in arranging the details of such an appropriation; but if the principle be right, such difficulties cannot be regarded as insuperable.—*ib.*

We have published, in another part of this day's paper, a communication on the subject of the pending contest in Texas, from a known source, and a respectable one. The views which it presents of the contest in Texas, however, we think it indispensable to say, differ widely from those which have impressed themselves on our minds, from a survey of all the circumstances of the case. We grieve for the loss of life in this struggle. We abhor unnecessary and wanton war, under whatever pretence waged. We sincerely sympathize with the relatives and friends of those citizens of the United States who have fallen in the conflict. We mourn over the fate of Col. Crockett and of all those of his degree of merit who have become victims to their own daring, in defending, at a distance from their own firesides, what they considered the cause of freedom. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the citizens of the United States who have entered the Mexican territory (of which Texas was as much an integral part as the city of Mexico itself) in hostile array, with arms in their hands, have done so at their own peril, and have themselves only to blame for the consequences. From these consequences we wish that the Government of the United States could rescue them, but not by making war upon Mexico, the People and Government of which have committed no offence (that we know of) against the People or Government of the United States. We should approve almost any thing else that our Government could do for the relief of the survivors of the emigrants to Texas.—*Nat. Int.*

NO SURPLUS! WHAT NEXT?

It is said that Gen. Jackson seriously contends *there is no Surplus Revenue*—an idea which Benton and his compatriots have started, and of the truth of which they are alledged seriously to have persuaded the old gentleman! Their motive for this bold assumption can only be conjectured. The correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer says—

"Mr. Mercer of Virginia, gave notice that, in the course of the ensuing week, he should bring in a bill to provide for the distribution of a part of the surplus revenue among the several States, according to their federal population. He may bring in a thousand bills; they will avail nothing. Do you not perceive the game that is playing? Here are a number of speeches about to be distributed, actually to show that there is *no surplus revenue at all.* Your politicians, your sages, your political economists, your profound Statesmen, have all been deceived; there is, in effect, no surplus revenue!!! So far from it, indeed, that in the course of a very short time a return to high protective duties will be necessary to enable the government to carry on its operations. A man whose gullibility is vast enough to swallow this, might eat up Mount Stromboli without mastication."

A Van Buren Convention in Massachusetts has dropped Col. Johnson and taken up Francis Granger for the Vice Presidency. This is the second State in which the friends of the Magician have scouted the amalgamrting Colonel.

Economy.—The excess of expenditures of this administration over the corresponding years of the two preceding administrations amounts to about 45,000,000 of dollars! This is the economy which Martin Van Buren recommended and promises to imitate.—*Boston Atlas.*

SYNOPSIS
OF
Congressional Proceedings.

Saturday, April 30, 1836.

SENATE.—Judge White offered a preamble and resolution in relation to Mr. Clay's resolution condemning the act of the President in removing the Public Deposites, and concluding as follows:

"And whereas the President of the United States, "in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue," alluded to in said resolution, *did not*, in the opinion of the Senate, assume upon himself authority and powers not conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws:—Therefore, it is

"*Resolved*, That the said resolution, and the opinion therein expressed, be, and the same hereby are, rescinded, reversed, and annulled; and it is hereby declared that the said resolution ought not to be considered as having had, or as now or hereafter having any force or effect whatever."

The Senate took up the Bill to prevent the circulation of Incendiary Papers; when Mr. Grundy moved an amendment, to strike out the whole of the original Bill and to insert a substitute, which he sent to the Chair, and which was ordered to be printed.

The Joint Resolution authorising the President to appoint an agent to assert and prosecute in the Courts of England, the right and claim of the United States to the legacy bequeathed to them by the last will and testament of Mr. James Smithson, for the purpose of founding at Washington a literary institution under the title of the "*Smithsonian Institute*," was taken up, debated, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by Yeas 31, Nays 7. Passed next day.

Monday, May 2.

SENATE.—The Special Order of the Day (being the Bill to regulate the Public Deposites,) was taken up. Mr. Wright and Mr. Calhoun offered certain amendments to it; which were ordered to be printed; and the Bill was then laid on the table, with the understanding that it should be again resumed after the Land Bill was disposed of.

The Senate then took up the Bill for the improvement of certain Harbors; which was finally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.—Passed next day.

Tuesday, May 3.

SENATE.—A Message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of the Hon. Richard J. Manning, a Member from the State of South Carolina. Mr. Preston addressed the Senate in reference to the melancholy event, and the exalted worth of the deceased; and concluded by moving that the Senators wear the usual badge of mourning, and that the Senate adjourn, as testimonials of respect for the memory of the deceased.

HOUSE.—After the journal of Friday had been read,

Mr. Pinckney rose, and addressed the House to the following effect: Mr. Speaker: Often as Death has already been amongst us this session, he has again entered, and taken another, and one of the most excellent members, of this honorable body. Yes, sir, Death has again been amongst us; and it is in consequence of one of those sudden and awful dispensations of Divine Providence, to which, however painfully we may feel them, it is our duty to submit, that I now rise to announce to this House the decease of my late honored and lamented colleague, RICHARD J. MANNING.—He left this city on Friday last, on a visit to Philadelphia, and died, as I am informed, at that place, on Sunday evening, of a hemorrhage, produced by the rupture of a blood-vessel in his lungs. Surely, if ever there was an event which could teach us "what poor shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue," this is one which should impress that lesson deeply on our minds. But a few days ago he was here, in his place upon this floor, in the pride of intellect and vigor of manhood, mingling freely with his fellow-members, partaking the cares and honors of legislation, and discharging the high duties of a representative of the People in the councils of the nation. Now he is numbered with the silent dead. I know that it is customary, upon occasions of this kind, to deliver eulogies upon the characters of departed members. But I shall make no such attempt upon the present occasion. I could not do justice to such a character as his. To say that he was a man of sound judgment and extensive information—a gentleman, in the strictest signification of the term—a man of sterling honor and integrity—a devoted husband and most tender parent—pure and irreproachable in all the relations of life—all this is true, perfectly true, and yet it conveys but a poor idea of the beautiful cluster of noble and estimable qualities that were concentrated in him. He was more than all this. He was, emphatically, a patriot, who discharged all his duties to his country with ardor and fidelity; and he was a sincere and consistent Christian, who adorned the doctrine of his Lord and Saviour. He died, like a patriot, in the service of his country; and his life as a Christian assures me that he is now reposing in the bosom of his God.

As an evidence of the high estimation in which he was held by the People of his native State, it will suffice to observe that he was repeatedly elected to the Legislature of South Carolina, ones unanimously chosen Governor of that State, and twice elevated to a seat in Congress. In times of the bitterest party contention in South Carolina, he retained the unqualified respect of his political opponents, nor do I believe he had a personal enemy. But all his talents, all his virtues, all his noble qualities of head and heart, could not save him from the grasp of the destroyer. He is gone—gone from me, whom he honored with his friendship—gone from this House, which he adorned by his virtues. His place here will know him no more. He cannot listen to the poor tribute I throw upon his tomb. He cannot witness the deep and respectful sympathy manifested by this honorable body. No, sir, *he is gone*; and all that we can do is, to lament his loss, and imitate his virtues, and pay to his memory the unavailing honors of the dead.

I now beg leave to offer the following resolutions for adoption by the House:

1. *Resolved, unanimously*, that this House has received with deep regret the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Hon. Richard J. Manning, a representative from the State of South Carolina.

2. *Resolved, unanimously*, That this House tender the expression of their sympathy to the relatives of the deceased, upon this mournful event; and in testimony of regret for his loss and respect for his memory, the members will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

The resolutions having been unanimously adopted—

Mr. Pinckney moved that a message be sent to the Senate, informing that body of the death of the Hon. Richard J. Manning.

On motion of Mr. Pinckney, the House then adjourned.

Wednesday, May 4.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the resolution offered by Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, on the subject of the transfers of Public Moneys from the Western to the Northern Banks.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, reported, without amendment, the Bill from the House, making appropriations for the Indian Department for 1836.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported, with amendments, the Bill from the House, to authorise the President to accept the services of Volunteers, &c. [One of the amendments provides for a *considerable addition to the standing army.*]

Mr. Linn expressed his hope that the Bill would be taken up at once for consideration, as some immediate action of Congress was necessary, in consequence of the state of things on the frontier, and its exposed condition.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, hoped that the amendments would be allowed to take the usual course, and lie for consideration; and that the Land Bill, which was the order for yesterday, would now be taken up and disposed of before any other subject should be taken up.

The motion to proceed to the consideration of the Bill at present, was then negatived without a division; and

The Senate proceeded to consider the Bill to provide for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, &c.

The question being on the passage of the Bill,

Mr. Wright (Van) spoke at length in opposition to the Bill.

The question was then on the point of being taken, when

Mr. Benton (Van) rose, and addressed the Senate.

The question was then taken on the passage of the Bill, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Black, Buchanan, Clay, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing of Ohio, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, McKean, MANGUM, Nandain, Nicholas, Porter, Prentiss, Prestos, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, White—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Ewing of Illinois, Grundy, Hill, Hubbard, King of Ala., King of Ga., Linn, Moore, Morris, Niles, Rives, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Walker, Wright—20.

So the Bill was passed.

Mr. Webster gave notice that he should to-morrow call up the General Appropriation Bill.

HOUSE.—After the transaction of some unimportant private business, the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the Bill making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1836; which, after considerable debate, and many motions to amend, (some successful and some not,) was read a third time, and passed.

Thursday, May 5.

SENATE.—*Duties on Hemp.*—The following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Clay, was taken up for consideration.

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the existing laws as to subject all hemp exported into the United States from any place whatsoever, to the same duty as Russian hemp may be liable to pay for the time being.

After a little debate, the resolution was agreed to.

General Appropriation Bill.—On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate proceeded to consider the Bill making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government for the year 1836; the various provisions of which were debated until the adjournment.

HOUSE.—The House was engaged some time to-day upon the Bill making appropriations for the Naval Service of the United States for the year 1836, and the amendments of the Senate thereto.

The Bill for the relief of the several Corporate Cities of the District of Columbia—(assuming debts to the amount of $1,500,000, which they had contracted for capital to subscribe to Canal Stock with, on the transfer of said Stock to the United States)—was passed through Committee of the Whole, and reported to the House.

Friday, May 6.

SENATE.—Mr. Ewing of Ohio, moved that one thousand extra copies of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the call for an account of the amount of money received in the Western States for public lands, transferred to Eastern Banks, be printed for the use of the Senate.

On making his motion, Mr. Ewing said, I hope the Senate will indulge me in saying a few words on the matters set forth in this Report. It will be recollected, that when the resolutins of inquiry was pending before the Senate, I caused to be read a Circular from the Clinton Bank of Columbus, one of the depositories of the public money; in which that Bank informs the other Banks of the State that it had *directed* the Receivers of the several Land Offices who made deposites in that Bank, to receive none of the notes of the Ohio Banks in payment for lands without further orders, and that those orders would not be issued in favor of any Banks except those who would agree to redeem their notes in drafts on some of the Atlantic cities at thirty days' date. And it alleges, as a reason for imposing such harsh conditions, that that bank had *necessarily to transfer to Eastern cities nearly all the public money which it received.* The resolution offered by myself, and adopted by the Senate, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to state whether the Deposite Banks in the West, was by his order so transferred.

The answer goes to the power of the Deposite Banks in the several States over the currency; and I understand the Secretary to say (for he is not very explicit in his statement) that they have the power which they claim. I look upon this as a most unfortunate state of things, *and wholly unjustifiable and improper*, as it regards the Government itself, and the great business community.—The Secretary urges, as a reason for vesting these Banks with this enormous power over the currency of the country, that they are responsible to the United States for all that they receive, and bound to pay it, if required, in gold and silver; that they, therefore, ought not to be compelled to receive any thing that is not equivalent to gold and silver. *But this does not meet the case presented;* it does not apply to the state of things which has made the subject a matter of inquiry: it is not gold and silver, or any thing that is equal, and only equal, to gold and silver, that they require. *All the banks in Ohio pay gold and silver for their notes on their counters*, and will be able to do it, unless a wreck take place in another quarter, and the sinking masses drag down every thing in their vortex.—Those banks are richly stored with specie, and will hold out to the last. *But specie will not do this Deposite Bank.* Drafts on the Eastern cities are worth *one and a half per cent. more than gold and silver*, and they require drafts in exchange; and the Banks that will not pay this *premium for the privilege of letting its notes be current for the revenue*, must submit to the discredit, and the *Public must submit to the inconvenience of having them refused.*

I find, too, to my utter astonishment, if the report of the Secretary be correct, as of course it must be, that the pretext set forth in the Circular of the Clinton Bank, for this unusual and oppressive exaction, *is unwarranted by fact.* The Circular represents that nearly all the money of the United States received in that Bank has *necessarily* to be *transmitted to the Eastern cities.* The Secretary says in his report, that no more than $15,000 of that received in the whole State of Ohio has been so transmitted since the 1st day of June last; and if I recollect his figures right, he makes it 1-253d part—or one dollar transmitted out of 253 dollars received. I can say no more upon this branch of the subject than this; that justice requires that it should be distinctly noticed by me; that the incorrect statement contained in that Circular, which I implicitly credited, led me, when I first addressed the Senate, to suggest a censure on the Secretary of the Treasury for withdrawing from the State of Ohio funds which I find, in his report, he has not in fact withdrawn. But it now remains for him to determine whether he will permit his fiscal agents, on representations such as this, to *establish a brokerage upon the funds of the United States*; and while they must themselves in fact inflict upon this community all the mischief which would arise from an actual transmission and abstraction of the public funds.

One other thing I wish to notice. It is, that the Secretary of the Treasury says in this report, *that exchange still continues easy*; that it has never been more favorable. This is the idea; I have not his words. I do not propose to contradict this. I merely call the attention of the business Public to the statement, that they may see what the Secretary of the Treasury says to Congress about the exchanges. Every business man in every portion of the United States knows whether this is or is not the fact.

The motion of Mr. Ewing was agreed to.

The General Appropriation Bill was considered, read a third time and passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Cambreleng, from the Com. of Ways and Means, reported a Bill making an appropriation of one million of dollars for the defence of the Western Frontier.

The bill having been read twice, Mr. C. presented several communications from the Secretary of War and the Quarter-master-General, showing that the present posture of affairs on the Western frontier rendered the appropriation necessary; some of which were read.

The bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Conner, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, reported the Joint Resolution from the Senate, authorising the Postmaster-General to change the time of making contracts for the transportation of the mail; which, having passed through the various stages, by general consent, was read a third time, and passed.

The Bill for the relief of the Corporate Cities of the District was taken up by the House; and after discussion, was read a third time, and passed—Yeas 102, Nays 68.

From the National Intelligencer of May 5.

THE LAND BILL.

We congratulate the country on the final passage through the Senate of this great, truly great, and beneficent measure. Thrice has it received the deliberate sanction of that body. It is called for by the country—called for by many States of the Union, with the great key-stone in their centre. We sincerely hope that it may consentrate the support of a majority of the Representatives of the People. It is a great State-rights measure; we say emphatically State-rights; for it gives to each State what is its own, by the express terms of the leading and munificent grant so magnanimously made by the State of Virginia. We trust that, should this bill again pass the House of Representatives, it may receive the sanction of the President. Considering the opinion expressed by him in the face of the Union and of the world, in his memorable message of 1829, the sentiments of which were repeated in a subsequent message; considering the altered condition of the country since he applied the veto to a former similar bill; and considering the vast surplus and the danger to which it is exposed in the Deposite Banks, we anxiously hope, that on reviewing all his opinions, and adverting to the known wishes and sentiments of the People, the President will not withhold his approbation from a measure second in importance, we truly and conscientiously believe, to no other ever presented to the consideration, or passed by the votes of the members of the National Legislature.

Should this measure go into practical operation, there will be distributed under it, per year, exclusive of the receipts from sales of the public lands during the next year, about twenty-two millions, arising from that source prior to the 1st January 1836; and, in addition, whatever sum shall be received during the current year. The first quarter, it has been ascertained, has yielded six millions; and, if the three following quarters shall each yield an equal sum, the amount which will be distributed from this single year will be twenty-four millions, making an aggregate sum (exclusive of the receipts of the next year) which will be distributed from the 1st of July next to the 1st of April, 1837, of forty-six millions of dollars.

We might enlarge on the greater safety of this vast fund in the hands of the States than in the possession of the Deposite Banks. We might dilate on the objects of Internal Improvement, of Education, and of other great domestic interests, which may be promoted and accomplished by this large sum. But we shall leave the contemplation of these to the imaginations of our readers.

☞ It will be seen, that Mr. Brown, one of our Senators, voted throughout against the Land Bill, [except on its passage, when he was absent,] and in favor of every motion having for its object to embarrass or defeat it. He shields himself, we presume, behind the pretext, that our Legislature have never passed Resolutions asserting the right of the State to a just participation in the proceeds arising from Sales of the Public Domain. This is true; and most shameful is it, that it is true. It is however, a reproach on the State which will not exist after the adjournment of the next Legislature. But is this any justification for Mr. Brown? Are not the indications of public opinion, throughout the State, on this subject, too unequivocal for misapprehension? Does not Mr. Brown know that his State is as much entitled to her proportionate

part of the Land fund, as he is to his proper allowance as a Senator? Does he not know, that by voting as he has done on this question, he is guilty of rank injustice to the best interests of the State, and has aimed a blow at its vital prosperity? Sophistry, however ingenious, arguments, however plausible, may be resorted to in vain to justify this vote, but it cannot be done. It is indefensible, and no man, who feels as a North-Carolinian ought to feel, will pretend to vindicate it.

Mr. Mangum truly reflected the will of the people on this subject, and voted throughout in favor of the bill. So did Judge White, and in so doing has laid the people of North-Carolina under additional obligation to support him. The remarks of the Judge, in support of the measure, are represented as having been of a most powerful character. —*Raleigh Register.*

Letter from Judge White,

ON

THE SURPLUS REVENUE AND ITS DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE STATES.

SENATE CHAMBER, April 27th, 1836.

DEAR SIR: We are progressing in our legislative business slowly. Many questions of much interest have been, and yet are, under consideration. The Bill to distribute a portion of the avails of our Public Lands among the respective States, is still debated here. It is a subject of increasing interest. While we owed a National Debt, and had no more money in the Treasury than our reasonable wants for the common purposes of government enabled us to use, I alwas felt disposed to acquiesce in the opinion that we ought not to distribute. Now we find ourselves in a new and strange condition. On the 1st April we had in the Treasury $32,000,000. The quarter commencing 1st January and ending 31st March, produced $11,000,000. If we suppose the remaining three quarters to average a like sum for each quarter, we shall have at the end of the year $33,000,000 more. Add this to the $32,000,000 we now have and the amount is sixty-five millions. Our stock in the Bank of the United States we will probably receive and it is now worth seven millions and a half of dollars. Add this to the sixty-five millions, and we have an aggregate, at the end of the year, equal to seventy-two millions five hundred thousand dollars. It may so happen that the remaining three quarters may not equal the receipts of the first; let us, therefore, deduct for a falling off, three millions and a half, and we will still have sixty-seven millions of dollars in the Treasury; and what can, what ought we to do with it?

Our expenditures, for all ordinary purposes, *ought not to exceed fifteen millions of dollars.* Suppose we take for distribution, as the Bill proposes, twenty-seven millions —these two sums will dispose of forty-two millions. Deduct this, and we still have, undisposed of, twenty-five millions in the Treasury.

This sum is more than THRICE *the amount which I think can well be expended in increasing the Army and Navy, and building and arming Fortifications.*

The question then presented is, what ought we to do? I examined this subject with all the care in my power, and satisfied my own mind that we have an undoubted power to make the distribution, *and that we are imperatively called upon to exercise it.* I did not feel at liberty, on a subject of so much importance, to give my vote without the reasons for it; therefore, on yesterday, I declared my opinion in favor of the Bill, and the reasons upon which it is founded.

I should exceedingly regret a difference in opinion on so important a subject with my constituents. I flatter myself no such difference will occur; but if it should, I *feel so confident that, without this distribution, every thing, which ought to be near and dear to freemen would be put to hazard,* that I shall patiently wait until time and reflection will enable them to view the subject in all its bearings, when I am sure they will perceive that *had I pursued a different course* THE PERMANENT INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, AS WELL AS THAT OF MY IMMEDIATE CONSTITUENTS, WOULD HAVE BEEN MISTAKEN OR DISREGARDED.

As it will be some time before the sentiments which I expressed in the Senate can be correctly made known to my constituents, I have thought it due to them that by some means my course should be immediately communicated.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HU. L. WHITE.

JUDGE THOMAS EWBANK, *Jonesborough Tenn.*

NEW YORK, APRIL 25.

Street Assassination.—A gentleman who stated that his name is James Crafts, and that he was from Columbia, S. C., was about two o'clock yesterday morning, found by one of the city watchmen near Washington Market, weltering in blood. Having raised an alarm and procured assistance, the watchmen removed him to the lower watchhouse, where, upon examination, he was found to have been repeatedly stabbed in the breast with a dirk or similar weapon, and that he was in a very precarious situation. Surgical aid was promptly obtained, and his wounds dressed; and a carriage being procured, he was removed to his lodgings, where he now lies on the verge of the grave, and his recovery exceedingly doubtful. He was too exhausted to give any explanation of the manner, or by whom, he had been thus murderously assaulted.

The Van Buren party say Judge White stands no chance for the Presidency. Why then, do they abuse him so much? Surely if his claims are so insignificant, they ought to bestow very little attention upon him. They ought to aim at some more worthy object.—*Rutherford Gazette.*

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

From the Western Carolinian.

"PROCEEDINGS OF THE RHODE ISLAND ANTI-SLAVERY STATE CONVENTION."

We are indebted to the politeness of the Hon. W. P. Mangum for a pamphlet neatly bound, bearing the above title. It contains the proceedings of a Convention of some one thousand Delegates which assembled at Providence, R. I., on the 2nd of February last, for the organization of a State Anti-Slavery Society; the Constitution and Object of said Society; an Address to *the professing Christians* of Rhode Island, and an appendix, containing various letters from leading abolition men at the north who could not attend the Convention.

Mr. Mangum remarks on the margin, "I enclose this to you, as it embraces some of the spirit of the times, and may exhibit the aspect in which our institutions are regarded by the fanatics and agitators of the north and east." And a truly alarming aspect it is. Never have we seen more artful, able, and plausibly turned appeals to the popular, sectional, and religious feelings of the people, than are contained in this pamphlet. It abounds in the rankest sedition, cloaked with the sanctity of religion. And if the citizens of the South could have the true state of northern feeling and northern *action* on this question set before them as it here is, they would be astonished!—Yes, much as has been said on this subject by the really southern press, and by northern men on the floor of Congress, the People of the South comparatively *know nothing of the true state of northern feeling* on this question. There is a deep, settled, and uncompromising hostility to the institution of slavery, and a firm and powerful league formed among men of great wealth and influence, backed by nearly the whole body of society, SUSTAINED BY THE PRESS, and urged on by *religious fanaticism*, who pledge their LIVES and FORTUNES for the accomplishment of IMMEDIATE and UNCONDITIONAL EMANCIPATION. In this crusade is enlisted *Bible, Tract, Temperance, and Sabbath-School* Societies. Yes, we assert that these societies, at the north, are used to facilitate the destruction of our rights. They have money without stint; in this Convention upwards of TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS was subscribed in one evening to be appropriated to the printing and dissemination of their doctrines; and a single individual, a *Minister of the Gospel*, made a donation of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS to the New York State Anti-Slavery Society. Is the South awake to the requisite means for resisting such a torrent at this?

We give below an extract from the Call for the Convention, and some of the Resolutions adopted thereat.

The Call reads as follows, and is signed by *eight hundred names:*

"We the undersigned, citizens of Rhode Island, and members or friends of Anti-Slavery Societies already established in various parts of the State, believing that AMERICAN SLAVERY is a heinous sin against God, which, unless speedily abandoned, will prove the ruin of this nation, and believing that the time has fully come, in which the friends of immediate emancipation in this State should concentrate their efforts in a State Anti-Slavery Society," &c.

In Convention, on motion of Mr. Storrs, of New Hampshire,

"*Resolved*, That the People of the North, as *citizens* and as *Christians*, have something to do with American Slavery."

On motion of Mr. May, supported by able remarks,

"*Resolved*, That the past year has been prolific of events which have proved the charges alleged by abolitionists against our beloved but guilty country; have satisfied us that we have laid the axe at the root of the evil; have revealed the importance which the Anti-Slavery enterprise has already attained in the regard of the whole nation; and which should encourage us to persevere, still putting our trust and confidence in the truth and grace of Almighty God."

The "prolific events" which are so encouraging to the Abolitionists to persevere in their war upon the rights of the South, are the scenes of unparalleled excitement and alarm which pervaded the whole southern country during the last summer, fall, and winter—the Mississippi tragedies.

On motion of Moses Thatcher, unanimously adopted.

"*Resolved*, That the People have a right to expect of the Ministers of Christ, that they will cheerfully engage in the work of abolition, and to call upon them to proclaim the truth on this subject, as those who are bound to "declare all the counsel of God."

"*Resolved*, That, so far as moral means are concerned, the system of American Slavery is now sustained *chiefly through the influence of the pulpit.*"

Charles Stewart then submitted the following resolution:

"That the best means of *preserving the peace and of securing the safety* of the South, would be to allow the slaves freely to be informed of *all* the proceedings and principles of the Anti-Slavery Societies; and to give abolitionists *free access* to them."

Yes, give "Abolitionists *free access*" to our slaves, to teach them the principles of the Anti-Slavery Societies! and the life of the master would pay the forfeit. The infamous George Thompson, the strolling missionary of the British Abolitionists, while lecturing in one of the northern towns of this country, said, that the Southern slave *should be taught to cut his master's throat!* It is monstrous that such travelling vagabonds should be permitted in any section of our country to utter such horrible sentiments, and still more so that an assembly of two or three thousand intelligent persons can be found to eulogize their vile author in the following strain:

"Charles G. Burleigh offered the following resolutions, which, after remarks from the mover, Cyrus P. Grosvenor, William Lloyd Garrison, John Prentice, Simeon S. Jocelyn, and others, were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That this Convention regards with the utmost solicitude to hear of the safe arrival of our beloved brother, *George Thompson*, in England; that it regards his labors in this country as having been signally instrumental in advancing the holy cause of universal emancipation among us; that it remembers of how and gratitude fill our hearts towards him; that we thank and bless our British abolition brethren for having sent him to our shores, and that we blush for our country to think that he has been compelled, by public fanaticism, to resort to those who sent him hither.

"*Resolved*, That this Convention tenders its affectionate regard to our trans-Atlantic (British) brother, *Charles Stuart*; and that it welcomes him to a share in all the toils, perils, sufferings, and triumphs of the Anti-Slavery cause."

Could wicked *fanaticism* carry men further!

Latest from Florida.

The steam packet *Florida*, Capt. Hebbard, arrived at Savannah, on the 8th inst., from Picolata, via Jacksonville. We learn (says the editors of the *Georgian*) that it is reported at Jacksonville that a large body of Indians had stormed the fortification thrown up by Capt. M'Lemore, on the Withlacoochee, and massacred the garrison of forty men, and their gallant commander.

Major Cooper, of Putnam, had been sent, it is said, from Fort Drane, with the Battalion from Georgia, under his command, to the point on the Withlacoochee, which Capt. M'L. occupied, to ascertain the fact. We trust that they will find these brave men in safety, but we fear the result of their reconnoissance.

Volusia, it is said, has been abandoned.

Gens. Scott and Eustis are in St. Augustine.

Lieut. Pope, with fifty volunteers from Georgia, and Lieut. Farr, with seventy-seven South Carolina volunteers, returned in the *Florida*. Some of these gallant men are suffering much from the effects of their campaign.

Important from Texas.

From the New Orleans Bee, 3d instant.

Fortune has revolved the spokes in her wheel, and now sides with Texas. Yesterday a gentleman arrived from Attakapas, in this State, and he asserts that two persons had been at St. Martinsville immediately before his departure, who stated as a positive fact, within their own cognizance, that an engagement had taken place between part of the Texian and Mexican army. The latter had been separated into two bodies, divided by the river Brassos, whose sudden rise prevented their junction. The large body consisted of about thirteen or fouteen hundred men, who being attacked by General Houston, set fire to the town of Harrisburg, and retreated; but Houston, succeeding in overtaking them about seven miles from that place, compelled them to a pitched battle, in which seven hundred of the Mexicans were killed, and five hundred taken prisoners—among whom was General Cos. The enemy was completely routed, and the loss of the Texians very inconsiderable. General Houston immediately marched in pursuit of the other body, and may have equally captured them; but this is not yet ascertained.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

By the steamboat Levant, which arrived last evening, the accounts are confirmed of Houston's victory over the Mexican army. Having conquered the first division (as elsewhere related) he attacked the second division under Santa Anna himself—the result of which was as is hastily communicated in the following circular from the Texian Secretary of War, to the people of Nacogdoches:

Head-Quarters, Army, April 23.

We met Santa Anna on the 21st instant. We attacked him with six hundred men.—He had about eleven hundred, with two howitzers. We entirely routed his whole force, killing about half, and taking the remainder prisoners. Santa Anna himself and all his principal officers are our prisoners. The history of war does not furnish a parallel to this battle: we had only six killed and twenty wounded.

I have not time, or I would send a full report. I will do this in the course of to-morrow. I again call on my fellow citizens. Let us come on, and conquer the remaining troops, and our country is free. Turn out at once—let us do the work at once.

THOMAS J. RUSK, *Secretary of War.*

☞ Since writing the above, we have heard it stated, as if on good authority, that General Houston held a council of war on the fate of the prisoners: and that Santa Anna and all his officers had been shot.—The privates were sent to Metamoras. It was also stated that General Gaines had written a private letter confirmatory of this account; but we do not see it. There can however be no doubt that Houston has conquered; and that the Mexican army is prostrated. The day of retribution has at length come; and Texas is free.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, 3d instant.

We have been politely favored with the following extract written to a gentleman of this city, from Natchitoches, which goes still farther to corroborate the account received by the Levant, which we publish to-day.

The substance of which is, that an express has arrived here, via Natchitoches, from Texas, and is confirmed by General Gaines, that General Houston, of Texas, had conquered Santa Anna and his army. Santa Anna himself, and his soldiers, all prisoners. The forces of Santa Anna were estimated at eleven hundred men; and those of Houston at six hundred. The express further states that Houston's army destroyed half of the Mexicans, and that the loss on his side was six killed and twenty wounded.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

Grand (!!) Van Buren Meeting

Held in Charlotte on the 26th April.

[COPIED FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.—Alteration, of quotation, or punctuation.]

The Republican party—the friends of President Jackson and his Administration of the county of Mecklenburg, convened at the Court House in Charlotte, on 26th day of April (Tuesday of the county court) one of the largest Political Meetings ever held in the county—the Court-House was crowded to overflowing. When, upon motion of James M. Hutchison, John Weeks, Esq. was appointed President; on motion of Maj. McComb, Philemon Morris and Wm. Berryhill, Esqrs. were appointed Vice Presidents; and Dr. John R. Harris, upon motion of Green W. Caldwell appointed Secretary. The meeting being called to order by the President, James M. Hutchison and Green W. Caldwell addressed the meeting at considerable length, explanatory of the object of the meeting—being the nomination of Candidates for a seat in the next Assembly of the State;—the selection of a candidate for Governor of the State, of the two gentlemen presented, bringing in review their qualification and political sentiments:—And the appointment of Delegates to unite with the Delegates of the District, to nominate an Elector to vote for *Mr. Van Buren* as the next President, and Col. *R. M. Johnson* as the next Vice President.

The claims of Mr. *Van Buren* were presented to the meeting in bold relief. The charges and objections against him by the new *fangled Whig party* met and refuted: The hypocrisy and deception of this *Hotchpotch party* most happily and satisfactorily exposed, and the *apostacy of Judge White* fully developed; amidst the loud, cordial and repeated cheers and clapping of the whole Assembly, to the no small discomfiture of a few *bastard whigs*, which from choice, happened to be in the meeting.

After which, James M. Hutchison, introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were not only adopted unanimously—but by acclamation.

Whereas, in a Government like ours, where power is in the hands of the people, who have a right at all times to assemble together to consult for their common welfare, and to express their opinions freely with regard to public men and measures. In the exercise of their right, the Democratic party of the *old county of Mecklenburg* have now assembled together, and whilst thus assembled, it is with feelings of admiration and pleasure, that they announce to the people of the State, their confidence in the sterling integrity, patriotism and wisdom, of their Chief Magistrate *Andrew Jackson*. That we heartily approve the prominent measures of his administration, and firmly believe, that a continuance of our Democratic institutions depends upon the success of the measures as there carried out.

As the time approaches which is to terminate the official services of President Jackson, it becomes the republican party of this county, and the people of the State of N. Carolina, who have been the friends and supporters of his Administration, to turn their attention to who *shall be his successor.*

In making this selection, it is conceived important that we should *unite* upon a man of sound Republican principles, distinguished talents, who has always been the sincere friend and supporter of his administration, and who will carry out the principles of that administration in *his.*

1. *Resolved therefore*, That we approve the nomination of MARTIN VAN BUREN for the Presidency—because he is a Republican of the old school, and a man of distinguished talents:—the able adviser of President Jackson whilst one of his Cabinet—the warm supporter of the prominent measures of his administration throughout; the candidate now of the republican party in the nation—and who stands pledged to the American people (if elected) that he will carry out the principles of President Jackson's administration in his. Also, that we approve the nomination of RICHARD M. JOHNSON, for the Vice Presidency. That we respectfully recommend the republican party of the county to support the Electoral Ticket which will be pledged to their support.

2d. *Resolved*, That we will co-operate with our Republican friends of the Jackson party in this Electoral District by appointing Delegates to meet the Delegates of Lincoln and Cabarrus counties, to nominate an Elector for the District, to vote for Mr. VAN BUREN as the next President, and Col. JOHNSON as the next Vice President.

3rd. *Resolved*, That we view his Excellency RICHARD D. SPAIGHT the present Governor of the State, an enlightened statesman, possessing sterling integrity, and devoted to the great democratic principles which constitute the true republican faith: that he is, and always has been, the warm supporter of the administration of our Chief Magistrate, Andrew Jackson—and being now the candidate of the republican party in the State, that we will give him our hearty support, at the ensuing election for Governor of the State.

The following persons were then nominated as Delegates for the county to meet the Delegates from Lincoln and Cabarrus counties—John Weeks, Philemon Morris, Adam Harrison, John Walker, jr. Maj. Lide, Maj. Bostwick, Robert Wilson, Gen. McCleary, Maj. Morrow and Dr. J. F Orr.

It was then moved by Maj. McComb that a committee of *twenty* be selected, from different parts of the county, to nominate candidates for the next General Assembly: Whereupon the following persons were appointed:

Wm. Wilson, A. Harrison, Maj. Lide, David Flow, Jonathan Rhode, John G. Lemmonds, Wm. Pyerot, John Walker, Dr. J. Orr, Col. Morris, Wm. Berryhill, Gen. McLeary, Dr. John Harris, Col. J. Sloan, Wm. Jamieson, I. Henderson, Burrell Clark, Orange Pierce, Maj. Bostwick. Who after having retired a short time reported unanimously, Dr. Stephen Fox, in the Senate—James M. Hutchison, Col. James A. Dunn, and Major Green W. Caldwell, in the House of Commons.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the *N. C. Standard, N. C. Journal*, and other papers friendly to the cause.

JOHN WEEKS, President.

PHILEMON MORRIS, WM. BERRYHILL, } Vice-Presidents.

JOHN R. HARRIS, *Secretary.*

VAN BUREN MEETING IN ASHEVILLE.

We are really much surprised that no *official* account of the proceedings of that Convention has yet been made public. It is said the Convention assembled in the night, in a private room, in Asheville, during the last term of the Superior Court, and nominated Robert Love of Haywood, as the Elector for this District. We also learned, that there were delegates in attendance from the counties of Macon, Haywood, and Yancey.—Burke, Rutherford and Buncombe, were not represented, unless some Ned Rucker took upon himself to represent them without authority. The Vanites never attempted to appoint delegates from the counties of Buncombe and Rutherford. They did attempt it in Burke, and were most miserably disappointed—they could only get a chairman, two secretaries, and a spokesman! When meetings were held in the counties of Rutherford and Buncombe, to nominate delegates to the White Convention, every nerve was strained to defeat the object of the meetings. Bonets were made beforehand, that the meetings would be broken up; counter resolutions were offered and fully discussed; the question was fairly put; the Vanites were routed, horse, foot, and dragoons. And yet, many have the audacity to claim this district for Van Buren.—*Rutherfordton Gazette.*

If there were nothing else to induce our opposition to Mr. Van Buren, the miserable paltering of his late letter, without reference to its obnoxious principles, would be quite sufficient for us. The man who advocated the cause of abolition in Missouri; who advocated the abridgment of the rights of the States, on this subject, in regard to Florida; who, as a Senator in the New York Legislature, dabbled and spoke upon the subject of the rights of the free blacks; before whom the whole subject has presented itself in all its variety of aspects, both as a legislator in the State and national councils; for such a man, to talk about "his present lights," and about being 'open to conviction,' and all such equivocation and insincerity, as if the matter had for the first time been brought before his mind, is disgusting for its prevarication, and loathsome for its hypocrisy. "His present lights"!!—better have the grace to speak the plain truth for once, and have said "his present prospects." Such a shuffling quibbler, such a selfish dissembler, for our President!—Faugh!—*Southern Recorder.*

Col. Crockett.—The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisiana, dated April 12th, to a member of Congress:

"Crockett was found (within the Alamo) in an angle made by two houses, lying on his back, a frown on his brow, a smile of scorn on his lips—his knife in his hand, a dead Mexican lying across his body, and twenty-two more lying pell-mell before him in the angle."

We know of nothing that would give us more pleasure than a confirmation of the rumour from the paragraph in the Cincinnati Whig, [viz: that Col. Crockett was not dead, but was recovering from wounds.] We have, however, not the slightest confidence in it. All accounts concur in describing Crockett's conduct as most heroic. Col. Travis' servant, upon being asked who killed the greatest number of the besieging Mexicans, answered he supposed Crockett did, "*as he had the biggest pile of dead around him.*"—*Balt. Chron.*

Our Congressional Caucus.—Messrs. Graham and Newland are again before the people. Mr. Newland now explicitly avows himself a Van Buren man, and acknowledges that he was for White last summer, while canvassing, before the people. From all parts of the district, we learn that Mr. N's. friends are deserting him. The people are well convinced that Congress has done the grossest injustice to Mr. Graham, and they are determined to put the matter beyond all dispute when the next election takes place. —*Rutherfordton Gaz.*

Logic.—The North-Carolina Journal (Fayetteville) denounces Judge White as an enemy to Gen. Jackson, because he voted against the admission of Michigan. But why did the Judge oppose the admission of Michigan? Clearly, because by admitting that Territory into the Union, regardless of ordinary forms, a palpable violation of the Constitution will ensue. It follows, therefore, according to the showing of the Journal, that to support the Constitution, is to oppose the President.—*Ral. Reg.*

Charlotte

Friday, May 20, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.

Republican Whig Ticket:
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Governor.*
HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*

☞ *The Great (!!) Van Buren Meeting.*—At length we are enabled to lay before our readers an official account of the proceedings of the Van Buren Meeting held in this Town on the 28th day of April last. It is extracted from the Raleigh Standard of the 12th instant, and will be found in a preceding column.

Some surprise has remarked, that in proportion to our depression at an evil, will be our gratification at its being averted from us; and often have we experienced the truth of the sentiment; but never more so than in the result of the Van Buren meeting referred to, and in the perusal of the aforesaid "official account" of it. From the exertions made previous to the 26th of April, to secure a large collection of *the faithful* on that day—from the extraordinary preparations which common report said were going on among the leaders for a grand display of their oratorical powers, their deep research in political lore, and their disinterested patriotism in supporting the Caucus Candidates—from the canvassing which had been observed to be carried on by small select squads of the party, both in the streets and in back-rooms, previous to and on the eventful day—but, above all, from the blustering, busy, and self-important air, assumed by them for some hours before the time of meeting—we really were almost alarmed for our cause, for we could expect nothing short of a total annihilation of the whole Whig Party—an entire "using up" of us, at the least! But our Principles and our Party, being founded on the immovable basis of divine Truth, and bound together by the indissoluble ties of Patriotism, passed unscathed through the 26th of April, and have encountered, unannihilated, the tremendous broadside of the 12th of May, poured upon them thro' the columns of the Van Buren Standard. And pleasantly disappointed are we, and greatly do we rejoice, thereat! We hold it to be good cause for exultation that even Truth and Patriotism, powerful as they are, should have been sufficient to the task of saving the devoted People's Party from the "bottomless pit" of political destruction to which the office-holders and office-seekers—*the spoils men*—had hoped to hurl them.

With the exception of the usual *slang* about "the Democratic Republican Party!" "the new-fangled Whig Party!" "our venerable Chief Magistrate, Andrew Jackson, and his Administration!" &c. &c. (which always characterizes the accounts of meetings held by the Federal Van Buren,) the published bulletin of this affair has nothing in it to entitle it to serious notice; and we shall therefore bestow only a slight attention upon one or two of its more prominent points—leaving to the intelligent reader to detect, as he can easily do, the flimsy and delusive, though would-be specious, character of the whole account.

The opening assertion of this account, that the meeting was "one of the largest ever held in the County," we need not combat; for those who were in town on that day will know, from personal observation, how much credence to give it, and those at a distance have already seen, in the columns of our paper, what we considered, and still consider, (notwithstanding this *flourish* in the Van Buren account,) a true statement of the comparative numbers which attended that and the other meeting held here on the *same day*. Our opinion would have been, if we had been asked for it, that the Van Buren meeting was "one of the smallest" that ever ought to attempt to pass upon such important matters as came before it; and we marvel that the leaders, knowing the ease with which any misstatement in this part of their "official account" could be detected, and the inevitable effect it would have to bring their other statements into discredit, should have allowed themselves to "draw so long a bow." It can only be accounted for from the fact that they go for *effect abroad*, almost exclusively—a fact the belief in which is confirmed by the circumstance that their proceedings were requested to be published in the *Raleigh Standard* and *Fayetteville* Journal, and not in their own County paper.

The *writer* of this "official account," (we do not mean our very worthy friend who acted as Secretary of the meeting, for we are satisfied he never would have concocted such a document,) states that "the claims of Mr. Van Buren were presented to the meeting in bold relief." We happened to be one of the listeners to a part of the harangue of the gentleman who especially "presented" Mr. Van Buren's "claims" to the meeting; and we can bear testimony to the correctness of at least this statement—truly his claims were set forth "in bold relief;" in a "relief" that no one but a "*bold*" man would have given them; and with a boldness (not to say recklessness) which nothing short of a hope of *spoils* could impart.

In this whole business, in the call for this meeting, as well as in the account of its proceedings, a good deal is said about people who "have always been supporters of Gen. Jackson's Administration;" and in setting forth the "claims" of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Speight to the suffrages of the People, this fact, that they have "always supported the Administration," is presented "in bold relief," as one of the principal reasons why they should be elevated to office. To show how much weight and consideration this new *gull-trap* is entitled to, in the minds of the people, here and elsewhere, it will only be necessary to state that at least *eight* of the leaders who sign these Resolutions on their fellowmen, were not themselves "always supporters of Gen. Jackson's Administration;" and that, if Messrs. Speight and Van Buren have supported Gen. Jackson, they date their friendship from the time when they saw that his star was in the ascendant, and when they knew that friendship for him would impart popularity if not offices to them—Mr. Van Buren, like many of our warmest *Jackson men in these parts now*, supported Mr. Adams in 1824; and Mr. Speight, then in Congress, was a member of the Congressional Caucus which nominated Crawford, and afterwards voted for him in the House, notwithstanding an overwhelming majority of the People of the State had given their suffrages at the ballot-boxes for Gen. Jackson!

We could thus discourse, by the hour, of the want of candor exhibited in the account of this meeting, and of the inconsistency in the conduct and professions of those who conducted it—men who *call* themselves the Republicans *par excellence* of the present day—but we have already spun this article out to a much greater length than we intended, or than its subject merits, and will therefore bring it to a close, after requesting, for the "official account" of the "Small Tory Meeting," the particular critical attention of all our readers.

☞ *See the Letter from Judge White, to Judge Emmerson, of Tennessee, on "the Surplus Revenue, and its Distribution among the States,"* published in a preceding column.

We are truly rejoiced that the Judge entertains the sentiments therein expressed, in relation to the very interesting questions of the large amount of Public Money now lying idle in the Pet Banks, and the policy, nay actual *necessity*, of distributing it among the States, to whom it of right belongs, and should in sheer justice be given. He says, that, "without such distribution, every thing which ought to be near and dear to freemen will be put to hazard,"—their liberties, their Constitution, their public and private rights. Judge White was opposed to the Land Bill which the President vetoed—"while we owed a National Debt, and had no more money in the Treasury than our reasonable wants for the common purposes of Government enabled us to use, I always felt disposed to *acquiesce in the opinion* that we ought not to distribute,"—but, now, "finding ourselves in a new and strange condition," with an overflowing Treasury, kept no one knows *where*, and used no one knows *how*, but at the command of a Government not too pure to use it without stint for the purpose of fixing a corrupt Party over the heads of the People, he duly appreciates the claims of the States to this treasure, and advocates its distribution among them, as the only means by which the permanent interests of the country can be secured.

If nothing else could be urged why Judge White should be elevated to the Presidency, his opinions on this important subject would entitle him to that exalted station. While, on the other hand, if nothing else could be adduced against Van Buren, his and his friends' violent opposition to the proposition to divide among the States what is theirs by every principle of equity, and what many of them are at this time in most pressing need of, should be sufficient to deter the freemen of this country from placing him where he can "carry out" so unjust and suicidal a policy. Let every voter solemnly and dispassionately consider these things, before he casts his suffrage in November next.

☞ *The Whig Electoral Ticket of North Carolina* will soon be full. We have now to record the eleventh nomination of Elector, and four more only remain to complete our *honour*, previous to our entrance upon the approaching Political Campaign with a zeal and earnestness made more intense and unremitting by the certainty of ultimate victory.

At a District Convention of the Whig Delegates appointed by the Counties of Franklin, Warren, Halifax, and Nash, held on the 3d of May, Dr. WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin, was unanimously nominated as a fit person to be placed on the White and Tyler Ticket as Elector for the District composed of said Counties.

☞ *Forty-two Counties in N. Carolina* have already spoken out, in a voice both "loud and deep," in favor of the People's Candidates, WHITE, TYLER, and DUDLEY; and some one or more of the remaining twenty-three are responding almost every day, and ranging themselves in the same glorious cause. A few weeks more, and the Whig Flag will be unfurled from *Macon* to *Currituck*; and the knell of Van Burenism will have been sounded in the "old North State."

☞ *The Whigs of Georgia.*—A Convention of the Whig Party of Georgia was held at Milledgeville on the 2d instant. The Hon. JOHN TYLER, of Virginia, was unanimously nominated for Vice-President, on the White Ticket, in place of Mr. Barbour, who was before nominated, but who declined, as it will be recollected. The Convention also formed the White and Tyler Electoral Ticket for the State, as follows: —— Hines, of Liberty County; W. W. Holt, of Richmond; J. Mercer, of Wilkes; G. R. Gilmer, of Oglethorpe; Gibson Clark, of Henry; J. W. Campbell, of Muscogee; H. Cobb, of Houston; E. Wimberly, of Twiggs; A. Barber, of Bibb; D. Meriwether, of Jasper; J. Hamilton, of Cass.

In addition to the spirit which prevailed in the Convention, and the most cheering indications in favor of our Candidate which reach us regularly from almost every part of Georgia, the fact of the total want of personal merit or popularity on the part of Mr. Van Buren in the South, and the danger to be apprehended to our domestic institutions by his elevation, preclude us from entertaining any other belief than that the People's Candidates—White and Tyler—will carry that State in November by overwhelming majorities. It is impossible, from the "signs" before us, to have any other idea than that Georgia will be true to herself and to the South, when she is called upon to decide between an Abolitionist and a Slaveholder for President.

☞ *Death of Gov. Manning.*—The reader is referred to our Congressional Synopsis, under date of April 3, for the announcement of the death of the Hon. Richard J. Manning, Representative in Congress from the Sumpter District, (S. C.) and also for a very feeling and much merited tribute to his public character and private worth, by Mr. Pinckney, one of his colleagues in the House. In the Senate, Mr. Preston rendered a like tribute to his abilities and to his virtues. Both of which offerings render no less justice to Mr. Manning, and are more creditable to Messrs. Pinckney and Preston, on account of the difference in political sentiments which has always prevailed between them and their deceased friend and colleague.

The manner and supposed cause of Mr. M.'s death, we gather from the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington, published in the Cheraw Gazette:

"Your very estimable and much regretted Representative, Col. Manning, left us last Thursday in health, and on an excursion to Philadelphia.—On Sunday he dined in company, was unusually cheerful, left the table at half past four, and was taken with a chilliness and a disposition to vomit, and in an hour, without almost any pain or effort, was a corpse! His death was supposed to have been caused by some enlargement of the blood vessels about the heart."

☞ *Volunteers for Gen. Gaines.*—In compliance with the requisition of Gen. Gaines, Governor Cannon, of Tennessee, has issued his Proclamation inviting the Citizens to volunteer to the number required of that State, to remain in the service six month unless sooner discharged.

Governor White, of Louisiana, declines a compliance with the requisition of Gen. Gaines, for the reason that "he has no authority or means to enable him to comply with it." "No appropriation has been made by the Legislature for the purpose; and there are no funds in the State Treasury to warrant an extraordinary expenditure." A very flimsy excuse, we think. Certainly a Governor has power to invite voluntary enlistments; and there can be no doubt that the United States Government would appropriate all requisite means to defray expenses incurred in their employment.

☞ *Our Relations with France.*—On the 10th instant, the President transmitted a Message to Congress, conveying the gratifying intelligence of the payment of the Indemnity money due from France, and the determination on his part to do all in his power speedily to bring about "a restoration of the ancient cordial relations between the two countries."

☞ *Florida and Texas.*—We give in another column some later information from these places, being all that has come to hand since our last. That from the latter theatre of war, is very important and gratifying, *if true*, which we sincerely hope. Santa Anna is a monster, rather than a human creature; and we for one cannot sympathise with him even should his greatest cruelties be visited on his own head. The worst fate that could befal him would be no more than mere retributive justice at the hands of the Texians.

☞ *Rail-Road Delegates.*—At a public meeting of Citizens of Rutherford County, held at the Courthouse, on Friday the 6th inst. it, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the Rail-Road Convention on the 4th of July, at Knoxville, as representatives of Rutherford County, Joseph McD. Carson, T. F. Birchett, Edmund Bryan, Achilles Durham, and John McDowell, were appointed.

Delegates to represent Kershaw District, (S. C.) in the Knoxville Rail-Road Convention:—Dr. E. H. Anderson, W. E. Johnson, John Boykin, Esq., John M. Desaussure, and Henry B. Cook.

☞ "*Beware of an Impostor.*"—Under this head, in the last Patriot from Greensborough, is a publication signed by three citizens of that village, warning the Christian Public against an individual who calls himself *John A. G. Hemmings*, and who pretends that he is an autorized agent to solicit and receive contributions for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal Book Concern, recently destroyed by fire in New York. The advertisers say of Hemmings, that he is about 22 or 23 years of age, 6 feet high, slender make, fair complexion, light hair, little or no beard, and had on a blue broad cloth coat, white hat, &c. He made some collections in Greensborough; but, suspicions being excited, he was asked for his credentials, which, failing to produce, he was compelled to surrender the money and leave the town. Beware of him!

☞ When the Army Appropriation Bill was before the House of Representatives, lately, on motion of Mr. Sevier, the Delegate from Arkansas, an amendment was passed, which will have the effect to break up and abolish the United States Military Post of *Fort Gibson*, "that charnel-house of the Army," as the National Intelligencer truly designates it. An appropriation was, however, made to establish another post in some more eligible and healthy position on the same frontier.

☞ Richard C. Cook has been appointed Postmaster at Concord, N. C., vice R. W. Allison, resigned.

The Post-Office called Hopewell, in this County, has been discontinued, the Postmaster having made no report for six months past.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

The delegates from the Counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, and Cabarrus, appointed for the purpose of nominating an Elector for the District composed of said Counties, on the Republican Electoral Ticket in North Carolina, met, in pursuance of previous arrangements, at the Courthouse in Charlotte on Saturday the 14th day of May 1836.—When the Convention was formed by the appointment of Philemon Morris, Esq. Chairman, and Daniel Coleman Secretary.

On motion of Col. M. Ritchardt, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That John Wilfong, Esq. of Lincoln County, a Soldier of the Revolutionary War, be, and he is hereby, nominated the Elector for the District composed of the Counties of Lincoln, Mecklenburg, and Cabarrus, on the *Republican Electoral Ticket in support of Martin Van Buren for President* and *Richard M. Johnson for Vice President* of the United States.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the same be requested to be published in the Charlotte Journal and North Carolina Standard.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to the Chairman, for the dignified manner in which he has presided over it, and also to the Secretary, for the zealous discharge of his duties.

The Convention then adjourned.

PHILEMON MORRIS, Ch'm.
DAN. COLEMAN, Sec'ry.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

STEEL CREEK CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the Companies of Captains Neel and Knox, on Tuesday the 3d inst. it was agreed to celebrate the 4th of July at the usual Muster-ground of the Steel Creek Troop of Cavalry:—Whereupon Capt. W. H. Neel, Capt. J. B. Knox, Col. W. N. Parks, Z. A. Grier, Dr. R. T. Cheek, and M. Edwards, were appointed a Committee to make Arrangements; who retired, and after consultation, reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the day be celebrated by an Oration and the reading of the Declaration of Independence; and that a Barbacue be prepared on the occasion.

The following appointments for the day were then made.

Col. WILLIAM N. PARKS, *President.*
ANDREW GRIER, Esq., } *Vice Presidents.*
JOHN M. POTTS, }
Col. WILIAM M. GRIER, } *Marshalls.*
Capt. SAMUEL COX, }
ZENAS A. GRIER, *To read the Declaration.*
R. J. MCDOWELL, *To deliver the Oration.*
Committee of Invitation.—Andrew Campbell, A. H. Dinkins, S. D. Parthaw, J. D. Simeral, J. R. Knox, J. H. McDowell, J. A. Grier, T. B Price, Joseph Knox, A. G. Neel, J. F. Hunter, H. N. Knox, J. S. Cheek, T. H. Grier, A. S. King.
Committee to prepare Toasts.—Col. Thomas L. Grier, John Hart, Esq., W. A. Wilson, J. H. McDowell, J. M. Potts.

It is expected the Ladies will countenance the celebration by their presence. They are particularly invited to attend on the occasion.

Steel Creek, May 7, 1836.

From the Camden Journal, May 7.

BANK OF CAMDEN.

The Books for receiving subscriptions to the Capital Stock of this Bank, Two Hundred Thousand Dollars (four thousand shares at Fifty Dollars each) were opened on Monday and Tuesday last at the various places designated by the Charter. We have not heard from all of them, and cannot therefore state the entire number of shares taken. We give the amount as far as we have been able to ascertain them, viz.

Camden,	- -	28,351 Shares.
Charleston,	- -	23,700 "
Cheraw,	- -	10,913 "
Sumterville,	- -	2,155 "
Winnsborough,	- -	2,765 "
Lancaster,	- -	2,902 "
Columbia,	- -	22,454 "
		92,340 Shares.

We have not heard what has been done at the other places where the Books were opened, nor have we the number of names which were used at the above places. There can be no doubt however but there are a greater number of Subscribers than there are shares in the Capital Stock. The consequence will be, that, in the apportionment, shares will have to be divided, or it will have to be decided by lot who shall have *one* share, and who shall have none.

Florida.—The war for the present season is over, in Florida, and the Volunteers are returning to their homes. We have daily arrivals amongst us of the Kershaw and Lancaster Volunteers. Of the Kershaw Volunteers, as far as we can learn, *all* will be home in a few days, not one having been lost either by sickness or otherwise. So signal a preservation amidst the dangers of a savage warfare, and the pestilential influence of a sickly country, should create in every heart the deepest feelings of gratitude.—*Camden Journal.*

The Washington Globe has put forth a prospectus for an *Extra*, to be published until after the Presidential election is over, in order that the people may derive information, as it says, "through *pure sources, sustained by their own patriotic patronage.*" !! This from a paper which draws a hundred thousand dollars per annum from the public treasury, which it would lose the moment it dared to utter a disagreeable truth! How long will the people be duped by these *pensioned patriots?*—*Lynch. Virg.*

Connecticut, old Federal Connecticut, has gone out and out for Van! No mistake now, which is the federal candidate! We invite the Republicans of the South to note the fact. We ask them if they are in their proper ranks, when fighting side by side with Rhode Island and Connecticut, for the elevation of a Northern Tariff Improvement and *quasi* Abolition candidate!

A bare attempt at fraud in the packing of six bales of cotton was recently exposed at Nashville. The unusual weight of the bales created a suspicion in regard to them, and on opening them they were found to contain about 1,200 pounds of stones, oak logs, &c. The good cotton in the bales sold for only $37 25. This is something worse than "wooden nutmegs!"

DIED,

In the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county, on the 11th instant, ANDERSON E. FOSTER, Esq. aged about 30 years, after a very protracted illness. Mr. Foster was highly distinguished for many bright virtues which rendered him peculiarly the pride of his friends and an ornament to society. His death will be felt as a deep bereavement to the community in which he lived.

In Burke Co., recently, Col. DAVID TATE, a highly respectable and worthy citizen.

On Broad River, in Rutherford County, a few days since, MARTIN P. SHUFORD, Esq., who represented that county frequently in the Senate. Mr. Shuford was a man of integrity, and much esteemed by his friends and acquaintances.

In Cabarrus County, on 29th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH BOGER, wife of the Rev. George Boger, aged 42 years and 3 months.

EXAMINATION.

A PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the Female School in Sugar Creek, will be conducted in the Church at that place, on Tuesday the 31st of May, commencing at the hour of 10: After which, an Address on Female Education, will be delivered by the Rev. R. H. Morrison. All who feel an interest in this subject, are respectfully invited to attend.

The next Session will commence on the Monday following, (6th June.)

M. A. CALDWELL.

May 11, 1836. 3w

Dr. Charles S. Moffatt

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Providence Settlement, in the County of Mecklenburg. His residence is at the Rev. Isaac Grier's, near Mr. R. People's Store.

May 19, 1836. 3t

NOTICE.

I WILL give lessons in Penmanship to Ladies and Gentlemen, on Saturdays, at my residence.

TERMS:

For a plain business hand, $3 per quarter.
Italic Ornamental, $5 do.
German Text, $5 do.

Hours of attendance for Ladies, from 9 to 12, A. M.—for Gentlemen, from 3 to 6, P. M. H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

May 17, 1836. 3t

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners for the Town of Charlotte, held on the 14th instant, it was *Resolved*, that they would enclose the Grave Yard with a post and plank fence, and that proposals from contractors will be received until the 1st Saturday of June next, by the Chairman of the Board.

Specifications for the fence may be seen by applying to the Chairman or James H. Orr, Esq.

JAMES T. ASBURY *Chair'n.*

May 16, 1836.

"By Mathematicks, and with skill,
"We make our customers look genteel."

W. J. Keahey & Co.

HAVING received from N. York the latest Spring and Summer Fashions, inform their friends that they are now ready to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.—They take this opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgments for the liberal share of public patronage with which they have been favored. They think it not presumption to say, they are better prepared to give more general satisfaction than heretofore. To secure confidence, they solicit a fair trial. If missfit should ever occur, it is made good by the cash or a second trial at their own expense.

Charlotte, May, 1836. 34—3m

A Caution.

I HEREBY forewarn the public from trusting my wife Martha, as I will not be responsible for any debts that she may contract from this date.

JOHN MILLER.

May 15, 1836. 3w

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst., a negro boy named *SAM*, yellow complected, 25 years of age; some of the principal marks are, a scar on his throat, occasioned by the cut of a knife, the forefinger of his right hand stands straight and powerless, in consequence of being cut by a Cotton Gin, and also, all the fingers on the same hand are more or less injured from the same cause, so that he cannot straighten nor entirely shut them. Sam is a middle sized boy, both in height and make, and looks bold and impudent. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver him to me, living near Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. C., or secure him in any jail, so that I can get him again. Fifteen dollars will be given if taken out of the State. JAMES M. BLACK.

May 17, 1836. 94tf

The Raleigh Register is requested to insert the above 4 weeks, unless otherwise ordered, and forward account to this office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DILEMMA.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

Now, by the blessed Paphian queen,
Who heaves the breast of sweet sixteen;
By every name I cut on bark,
Before my morning star grew dark;
By Hymen's torch, by Cupid's dart,
By all that thrills the beating heart;
The bright black eye, or melting blue
I cannot choose between the two.

I had a vision in my dreams;
I saw a row of twenty beams;
From every beam a rope was hung,
In every rope a lover swung.
I asked the hue of every eye
That made each luckless lover die;
Ten livid lips said, heavenly blue,
And ten accused the darker hue.

I asked a matron, which she deemed
With fairest light of beauty beamed?
She answered, some thought both were fair;
Give her blue eyes and golden hair.
I might have liked her judgment well,
But as she spoke, she rung the bell;
And all her girls, nor small nor few,
Came marching in—their eyes were blue.

I asked the maiden; back she flung
The locks that round her forehead hung,
And turned her eye, a glorious one,
Bright as a diamond in the sun,
On me, until, beneath its rays,
I felt as if my hair would blaze;
She liked all eyes but eyes of green;
She looked at me; what could she mean?

Ah! many lids Love lurks between,
Nor heeds the coloring of his screen;
And when his random arrows fly,
The victim falls, but knows not why,
Gaze not upon his shield of jet,
The shaft upon the string is set;
Look not beneath his azure veil,
Though every limb were cased in mail.

Well both might make the martyr break
The chain that bound him to the stake,
And both, with but a single ray,
Can melt our very hearts away;
And both, when balanced, hardly seem
To stir the scales, or rock the beam,
But that is dearest, all the while,
That wears for us the sweetest smile.

A young lady, being addressed by a gentleman much older than herself, observed to him, the only objection she had to a union with him was the probability of his dying before her, and leaving her to feel the sorrow of widowhood. To which he made the following ingenious and complimentary reply:—"Blessed is the man that hath a virtuous wife, for the number of his days shall be doubled."

A Figure Head.—One of the Boston police reporters, in describing a complainant in court, who had been pretty essentially bunged-up in an affray, says: "His macerated visage spoke for itself—there was not a white spot as big as a fourpence on it; he looked as if he had fallen head foremost into a boiled huckelberry pudding, and had permitted its contents to dry on."

The affection that links together man and wife, is a far holier and more enduring passion than young love. It may want its gorgeousness, it may want its imaginative character—but it is far richer in holy and trusting attributes—it burns with a steady and brilliant flame—shedding a benign influence upon existence a million times more precious and delightful than the cold dreams of philosophy.

Looking over the list of advertised letters as remaining in the Pos Office at Baltimore on the 1st instant, we perceive one with the following curious superscription; *Pat M'Manon, the little carpenter, that's got a big pair of whishers, his wife keeps a shop, and is a Jackson man, and votes for the Union, and lives in Harrison street, after living near the market, and works close by.*"

Driving business.—The Bangor Commercial Advertiser says that, according to a statement of the City Clerk, intentions of marriage have been published by him of *two hundred and twenty-one couples!* and he thinks, if it had not been for fear of a French war, he should have had fifty more.

An inveterate dram drinker being told that the Cholera, with which he was attacked, was incurable, and that he would speedily be removed to a world of "pure spirits," replied, "Well, that's a comfort, at all events, for it's very difficult to get any in this world."

A Lawyer on his death bed willed all his property to the Lunatic Asylum, giving as a reason for so doing, that he wished his property to return to the same liberal class of people who had patronized him.

A lady by the name of Caroline H. Sheepshanks has applied to the Legislature of Pa. to have her name changed. There is an easier way for ladies to get their names changed, than by applications to Legislatures.

"What are you doing there, Solomon," said the master of a broad-river boat, a few evenings since, to his servant, as he had made his cable fast to a tree for the night. "I'm only just drivin a nail in the boat at the edge of the water, to see if the river will rise any afore morning."

"Which is the best shop to get a fiddle at?" asked a pupil of Tom Cooke, the musician. "An apothecary's shop," answered the wag; "because if you buy a drug there, they always give you a *vial-in*."

Prayer.—God looks not at the *oratory of your prayers, how elegant they be*; nor at the *geometry of your prayers, how long they be*; nor at the *arithmetic of your prayers, how many they be*; nor at the *logic of your prayers, how methodical they be*; *but the sincerety of them*, he looks at.—*Brooks.*

Davidson College.

THE Trustees of this Institution are requested to meet at the Bethel Church, on Wednesday, the first day of June next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Concord Presbytery will convene at the same time and place; and as some of the business then to be transacted, will require a correspondence of the two bodies, it is highly important that the Board of Trustees should be clearly organized at that time.

By order of the Presbytery,
A. J. LEAVENWORTH.
Charlotte, N. C. May 5, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the *Franklin Gold Mining Company*, are requested to meet in person or by proxy, at Franklin Place, in the County of Mecklenburg, N. C., on the 20th day of June next, for the purpose of electing five Directors for said Company. By order of the President.

GOOLD HOYT, *Agent.*
May 10, 1836. 3w?

Charlotte Jockey Club Races.

THE Races over the Charlotte Course will commence on Wednesday the 1st day of June next, and continue three days. It is contemplated restricting the first day's race to three years old, raised in this and the adjoining Counties. Second day, free for any nag. A beautiful situation is selected near town, and the Club will spare no pains to have the Course in complete order.

WM. S. NORMENT, *Sec'y.*
May 7th, 1836. 3w?

Lost or Mislaid

ON the 3d instant, a due-bill on Andrew C. Miller, for *Forty-four Dollars and sixty-seven cents*, and dated the 25th of August last. All persons are forewarned trading for said due-bill, as the payment has been stopped.

NAPOLEON C. MILLER.
May 7th, 1836. 3w

Commissioners' Sale.

ON the first Saturday in June next, the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte will expose to public sale, at the Courthouse, a lot numbered on the plan of said Town 187, being the back lot now occupied by W. W. Long, Esq., on which there is a good stable. Terms made known on the day of Sale.

By order of the Board.
J. T. ASBURY, *Chairman.*
May 11, 1836. ts

A Gray Poney Lost.

STRAYED from Cabarrus, on the 1st instant, a very likely *GRAY PONEY*, about 8 years old, with long tail and heavy mane, lying on both sides. He is very heavily built, and paces remarkably well. He was raised in Lancaster District, S. C., and it is probable that he will endeavor to make his way back there. Any information concerning said Poney, will be thankfully received by the subscriber, at Mill Grove, Cabarrus County.

C. W. HARRIS.
May 11, 1836. 3t

Take a Peep!

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD will buy all the BUTTER they can get, in this and next month—No matter how much you have, bring it in.

Charlotte, May, 1836. 3t

NOTICE.

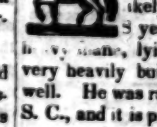
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander Hales, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the Subscriber, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOMAS W. HUEY, *Adm'r.*
Mecklenburg County, April 25, 1836.—5tr

Sale of Land on Credit.

ON Monday the 6th day of June next, I will sell at the Courthouse in Charlotte, to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months, a plantation supposed to contain 160 acres, joining the lands of Nathan Orr, and Thomas Hunter, formerly owned by James Robinson, now deceased, the same being sold by virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity for the benefit of partition among his heirs. Satisfactory security will be required. D. R. DUNLAP, *c. m. e.*
April 20th, 1836. 89tds

Valuable Land for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale his Valuable Plantation on Rocky River, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus County, containing 590 acres of first rate cotton land—170 acres nearly all newly cleared and in a high state of cultivation—extensive meadows—good improvements, principally frame, Gin house, Cotton press, Threshing machine &c. The situation is noted for health. Terms made easy.

—ALSO—

A plantation 3 miles east of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, of 350 or 400 acres; large Meadow, good improvements and fine Orchard of early and late fruit.

—ALSO—

A tract of 130 acres, all wood land, lying east of the Charlotte and Salisbury Road, joining the lands of Matthew and Francis Alexander, 3½ or 4 miles from Charlotte. For terms enquire of

A. F. ALEXANDER.
March 9, 1836.

A RIDING HORSE,

With or without Saddle, Bridle, &c., for sale cheap, at the Charlotte Hotel.

410 PACKAGES
Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!

WE are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of

American, British, and Indian

Goods,

purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, for *CASH*, and also before the *late advance*. However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods—

Sup. Fine Blue and Black *CLOTH*,
Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)
Sup. Black French *CASSIMERE*,
do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear,
Ribbed buckskin Cassimere, assorted colors,
do Linen Drill, (a new article,)
A fine assortment of Summer *VESTINGS*,
A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies,
A splendid ass't. of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Shallyetts, fine article,
Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome,
A great variety of English and French Painted Muslins, French Calico,
200 pieces of Calico, ass'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, a variety of new patterns,
A great variety of French Ginghams, assd. cols.
A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made of sewing Silk, new article,
Linen Hdkfs, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens, Gloves, ass'd., Ladies silk-ribb'd Hose, Black do.
Blond Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Muslin, Edging and Inserting, Plaid Silks for Ladies Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd.
We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS,

Young's AXES, best quality.

GROCERIES,

Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, Wines, Molasses, Salt, Teas, (Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black,) &c.
A good assortm't. of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits, Martingales,
Rifle and Shot Guns, different qualities,

Good Bacon for 12½ cts.

All the above articles we will sell as low as any other Merchants in town. We wish the people to call and examine our Stock of Goods.

☞ *A liberal discount to those who buy for CASH.*

SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.
April 1, 1836.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some **Fine & Fashionable Articles**, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES,
Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Fob do.
Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (*white, green, blue, and azure,*) to suit all ages and sights,
GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, VIZ:

Brittania-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French,) Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c.

The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.

THOMAS TROTTER.
Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-tf

N. B. Those who have long Standing Accounts will remember that most men need money to carry on business.

25 or **30,000lbs. good Bacon**
For sale by
March 24. JOHN M. MORRISON.

Books for Sunday School or Family Libraries.

THE American Sunday School Union have established a number of depositories in this State, where are kept constantly for sale, a general supply of books suitable for Sunday School and Family Libraries; for the Sunday School teacher, and Biblical reader, and also a variety of Sunday School requisites. The Union have published between four and five hundred different reading books. These are written in a familiar and interesting style; adapted to the capacities of children and youth, and are instructing to persons of all ages. They have all been examined and approved by the Committee of Publication, composed of an equal number of members of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopalian Churches, and it is safe to say, that better, cheaper, or safer books for children to read, where every thing is excluded calculated to injure the morals of youth, cannot be obtained in our Country. These publications may be had at the following places, where depositories have been established:

RALEIGH.—*Turner & Hughes.*
FAYETTEVILLE.—*Jas. Millar.*
WILMINGTON.—*Geo. E. French.*
NEWBERN.—*J. C. & M. Stevenson.*
GREENSBORO.—*W. R. D. Lindsay.*
MILTON.—*Margaret Smith.*
SALEM.—*Conrod Kruiser.*
HILLSBORO'.—*Dr. Jas. Webb.*
CHARLOTTE.—*David Parks.*
LINCOLNTON.—*D. & J. H. Ramsour.*
ASHVILLE.—*Peter Stradey.*

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Revolutionary Pension Blanks for sale.

Omnibus Concern
GOING AHEAD!

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid BAROUCHE and SULKEY, and ADDITIONAL HORSES, either for *Harness* or the *Saddle*—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come.

B. P. BOYD & Co.
Dec. 23, 1835.

DYSPEPSIA
AND
LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient: thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS'
Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,

Are the cheapest and most approved **Family Medicine** ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievious bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicina Stomachicæ et Hepaticæ*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not set in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price **50** CENTS.

These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.

JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.
Jan. 1, 1836. 1y

NOTICE.

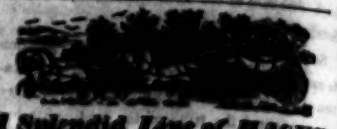
THE Subscriber having been solicited to remove to the town of Charlotte, for the purpose of Teaching, and having done so, will commence a School as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained.

Terms:

For Reading, Writing, and Spelling, English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography,	$3 per qr.
History, Natural Philosophy, and Chemistry,	$5 " "
Latin, with the above,	$10 " "

The Articles of the School may be seen at the office of B. Oates, Esq.

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.
April 14, 1836. 89tf



A Splendid Line of HACKS,
FROM
Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING.
JOSEPH L. MORING.
April 11, 1835. 86—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, *as follows:*

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare,	$7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare,	3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare,	1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare,	5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare,	3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

State of the Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—MAY 12.

Brandy, Peach,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	7 a 7½
" Apple,	45 a 50	Sugar, brown,	13½ a 14
Bacon,	12½ a	" Lump,	15
Beeswax,	22½ a 23	" Loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	14 a 15	Salt,	65 a 70
Cotton,	15 a 16½	Wheat,	a 91 25
Corn,	80 a 85	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Flaxseed	a 1 25	Tobacco, (leaf)	6 a 7
Flour,	05½ a 06	Wool,	18 a 20
Feathers,	00 a 40	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Iron,	5 a 6	Bale Rope	10 a 12
Molasses,	48 a 50		

CHERAW—MAY 9.

Bacon,	12½a	Molasses,	40 a 45
Bagging,	20 a 28	Nails,	7½ a 8
Coffee,	14 a 16	Rope,	11 a 12½
Cotton,	15 a 18½	Sugar, brown,	12½ a 14
Corn,	80 a 00	" Loaf & Lump,	00 a 00
Flour,	7 a 07½	Salt, Liverpool,	75 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5½	" in sacks,	2 40 a 2½

COLUMBIA—MAY 7.

Bacon,	13 a 15	Nails,	8 a 10
Beeswax,	14 a 16	Salt, in sacks,	2½ a 2½
Bale Rope,	12½ a 14	" in bulk,	75 a 00
Bagging, Hemp,	27 a 28	Sugar, Loaf,	18 a 25
" Tow,	24 a 25	" Brown,	13 a 15
Cotton,	13 a 19	" N. Orleans,	13 a 15
Coffee,	14 a 17	" St. Croix,	13 a 15
Corn,	87½ a 90	" W. Hava	14 a 16
Flour, Country,	06½ a 07	Tallow,	11 a 12
Iron, Swedes,	5½ a 6½	Whiskey,	45 a 50
" Country,	4½ a 5		

Cotton.—There has been some improvement in the market since our last; sales are readily effected at our full quotations. The ruling price for prime is 19 cents. A very choice lot might bring a fraction more.—*Telescope.*

CAMDEN—MAY 14.

Cotton,	14 a 18½	Bacon, cwt.	00 a 16
Corn, bush.	90 a 95	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Wheat,	81½ a 81½	Brandy, Peach,	00 a 00
Flour, country,	08½ a 09½	" Apple,	00 a 00

Cotton.—There has been a considerable quantity of this article in market, this week, considering the lateness of the season, and prices have become more firm. We quote sales at 14 to 18½ cents.—*Journal.*